PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's life reference					
224	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)			
International application No.	International filing date (day/month/	year) Priority Date (day/month/year)			
PCT/KR 2004/002174	30 August 2004 (30.08.20)				
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC					
IPC ⁷ : B 01 J 29/04	·				
Applicant					
KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE					
This international preliminary examand is transmitted to the applicant and its transmitted to the applicant and its transmitted to the applicant and th	nination report has been prepared according to Article 36.	by this International Preliminary Examination Authority			
2. This REPORT consists of a total of	f <u>3</u> sheets, including this co	over sheet.			
	nied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of or this report and/or sheets contain e Administrative Instructions under	the description, claims and/or drawings which have been ning rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule or the PCT).			
These annexes consist of a total of	sheets.	•			
This report contains indications rela	ting to the following items:				
I. Basis of the opinion	on	•			
II. Priority					
III. Non-establishmen	t of opinion with regard to novelt	y, inventive step and industrial applicability			
IV. Lack of unity of in		·			
V. Reasoned statemen citations and expl	nt under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with rega anations supporting such statemer	ard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;			
VI. Certain documents	cited				
VII. Certain defects in	the international application				
VIII. Certain observations on the international application					
ate of submission of the demand Date of completion of this report					
15.04.2005	15.04.2005 30 November 2005 (30.11.2005)				
ame and mailing address of the IPEA/AT Authorized officer					
Austrian Patent Office					
Dresdner Straße 87		PUSTERER F.			
A-1200 Vienna					
acsimile No. 1/53424/200 Telephone No. 1/53424/311					

Rest Available CUP*

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

intentational application No. PCT/KR 2004/002174

<u> 1.</u>		Basis of the report
1.	Witl	h regard to the elements of the international application:*
	\boxtimes	the international application as originally filed
		the description:
	. —	pages, as originally filed
		pages, filed with the demand
		pages, filed with the letter of
		the claims:
		pages, as originally filed
		pages, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
		pages, filed with the demand
		pages, filed with the letter of
		the drawings:
		pages, as originally filed
		pages, filed with the demand
		pages, filed with the letter of
		the sequence listing part of the description:
		pages, as originally filed
		pages, filed with the demand
		pages, filed with the letter of
2.	whi	h regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. se elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:
		the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
		the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
		the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/ or 55.3).
3.	Witl pref	h regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international iminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
		contained in the international application in printed form.
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
	Ш	furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
		furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
		The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
		The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.
4.		The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
		the description, pages
		the claims. Nos
		the drawings, sheets fig
5.		This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**
	Replaci in this 70.17)	cement shects which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and
		placement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item I and annexed to this report.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

٠ز	cional	applic	ation	No
PCT	/KR 20	0/400	0217	74

V.	. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement				
١.	Statement				
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-17	YES	
		Claims		NO	
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-17	YES	
		Claims		NO	
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-17	YES	
		Claims	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NO	
Ci	itations and explanations (Rule 70.	.7)			

The following documents have been considered for the purposes of this International Preliminary Examination Report:

D1: JP 57-007432 A D2: JP 61-017528 A D3: US 4590176 A D4: KR 2000002477 A

None of the above references D1 to D4, alone or in combination, disclose the present application, as claimed. Therefore, the subject-matter of present claims 1 to 17 is considered to be novel (Art. 33(2) PCT) and the subject-matter of present claims 1 to 17 is considered to involve an inventive step (Art. 33(3) PCT) also.

The claimed application can be industrially applied undoubtedly.

HALLA Patent & Law Firm -

10/572707

1AP20 Rec'd FETTTO 17 MAR 2006

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colmbetts 1211 Geneva 20

SWITZERLAND

VIA FAX & AIRMAIL

HALLA Patent & Law Firm 14th Fl. KTB Network Bldg., 826-14 Yeoksam-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul 135-769, KOREA

Tel: +82 2 553 1331 Fax: +82 2 557 1290

E-mail: hallalaw@kornet.net

Mail address

SL. Kangnam P.O.Box 90, Seoul 135-600, KOREA

February 1, 2005

INFOMRAL COMMENTS

International Application No.: PCT/KR2004/002174

Applicant: Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology

Dear Sir,

In response to the Written Opinion of the International Search Authority dated December 14, 2004, we hereby provide you with our Informal Comments.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kyung-Man MIN, Vice President

for Nam-Hoon PAIK

Int. NHP/KMM/yangjin

Encl. Informal Comments

INFORMAL COMMENTS TO THE 2006

In response to the Written Opinion dated December 14, 2004 in connection with the PCT/KR2004/002174, consideration of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

I. The Present Invention

The present invention relates to a catalyst for preparing dimethyl ether, which comprises (a) <u>hydrophobic</u> zeolite, (b) cation selected from the group consisting of alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium, and (c) <u>inorganic binder</u> selected from the group consisting of alumina, silica and silica-alumina.

II. RE: JP 57-007432 A ('D1' hereinafter) \sim hydrophobic vs. hydrophilic

The conversion reaction of methanol to dimethyl ether is an intermediate step in hydrocarbon synthesis, and thus the yield and the selectivity of the reaction depend on the acidity of a catalyst used, which is already set forth in the originally-filed specification [English specification, p. 3]. For instance, in the presence of a catalyst bearing strong acid sites, methanol, after it is converted into dimethyl ether, is proceeded further to generate hydrocarbons as side products. On the other hand, in the presence of a catalyst bearing weak acid sites, the activity of the catalyst becomes low, thus resulting in low yield of conversion to dimethyl ether. Generally, as SiO_2/Al_2O_3 ratio increases, hydrophobicity and the strength of acid sites increase. Besides, hydrophilic zeolites are easily deactivated by water, which is contained in reactant or formed during the reaction (2CH₃OH \rightarrow CH₃OCH₃ + H₂O), because the active sites are easily blocked by water.

According to the present inventors, <u>hydrophilic</u> zeolite is not enough to provide sufficient activity to a catalyst, thus being unable to accomplish desired yield and selectivity, especially at low temperature or in the presence of water. In contrast, a <u>hydrophobic</u> zeolite shows enough catalytic activity, more exactly excess activity, which is controlled by the cation such as alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium according to the present invention.

For your reference, we hereby provide the following supplemental results, which compare yields between a hydrophilic zeolite-based catalyst and a hydrophobic zeolite-based catalyst.

Additional Table 1. Methanol as a reactant

Example	Catalyst	SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₂ Yield	(%)
		0102/111203	Dimethyl ether	Hydrocarbon
Example 1 ⁽¹⁾	NaH-ZSM-5 ⁽³⁾	40	88.5	0
Comp. Ex. ⁽²⁾	NaH-Y ⁽⁴⁾	4.8	5.3	0

⁽¹⁾ Orginally-filed Example 1

Additional Table 2. Water-containing methanol as a reactant

Catalyst	NaH-ZSM-5 ⁽¹⁾		NaH-Y ⁽²⁾		
SiO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	50		4.8		
Temperature		Yield (%)			
Temperature	Dimethyl ether	Hydrocarbon	Dimethyl ether	Hydrocarbon	
210 °C	63	0	0	0	
230 °C	84	0	0	0	
250 °C	83	0	1.8	0	
270 °C	84	0	4.6	0	
* Common conditions: Na content: 40 mol % Binder (wt ratio): alumina (1)					
	Pressure: 10	atm L	LHSV: 10 h-1		
	Reactant: methanol containing 20 mol% of water				

⁽¹⁾ Hydrophobic zeolite

III. RE: JP 61-017528 A ('D2' hereinafter) ~ Inorganic Binder

Meanwhile, the inorganic binder such as alumina, silica, and silica-alumina serves as a diluent to prevent local increase in temperature within a catalyst particle due to hotspot resulted from exothermic reaction processes, thus preventing the generation of hydrocarbon by-products while maintaining an improved yield [English specification, p. 4].

For your reference, we hereby provide the following experimental results, which is already disclosed in the originally-filed Table 1.

⁽²⁾ Catalyst was prepared and the reaction was performed according to the same method as in the originally-filed Example 1 but zeolite was hydrophilic (HY, $SiO_2/Al_2O_3 = 4.8$).

⁽³⁾ Hydrophobic zeolite

⁽⁴⁾ Hydrophilic zeolite

⁽²⁾ Hydrophilic zeolite

Originally-filed Table 1. \sim Partial citation

	Catalyst		Yield (%)		
	Zeolite	Binder (wt ratio)	Dimethyl ether	Hydrocarbon	
Ex. 1	Na-H-ZSM-5	Alumina (1)	88.5	0.0	
Comp. Ex. 4	Na-H-ZSM-5	-	63.4	29.1	
* Common conditions: Na content: 40 mol % Pressure: 10 atm					
LHSV: 25 h-1			Temperature: 270 °C		
	Reactant: methanol				

IV. Conclusive Remarks

As mentioned above, claimed inventions of the present application are novel and inventive over D1 & D2, and thus the patentability of claims 1-7 should be conceded based on the above remarks.